







8th Grade Festival of Bands Terms

- 1) **a minor** No sharps or Flats
- 2) **A Tempo**: Return to the original tempo.
- 3) **Accelerando (Accel.)**: Gradually increase the tempo.
- 4) **Accidental**: Any sharp, flat, or natural introduced to momentarily alter note(s) in a single measure and which are not found in the key signature.
- 5) **Adagio**: Very slow.
- 6) **Alla Breve**: A term indicating 2/2 time, commonly referred to as "Cut Time."
- 7) **Allargando**: Growing broader, i.e., louder and slower.
- 8) **Allegretto**: Moderately fast (slower than Allegro).
- 9) **Allegro**: Fast and lively.
- 10) **Andante**: Moderately slow.
- 11) **c minor** 3 Flats (B^b , E^b , A^b)
- 12) **Cantabile**: In a singing style.
- 13) **Coda**: A section added to a form proper, as a conclusion.
- 14) **Con**: A prefix meaning "with."
- 15) **Chromatic Scale**: Sequence of notes in half-steps.
- 16) **Crescendo** (): Gradually increase in volume.
- 17) **d minor** 1 Flats (B^b)
- 18) **Da Capo (D.C.)**: Return and play from the beginning.
- 19) **Del Segno (D.S. )**: Return and play from the sign.
- 20) **Decrescendo** (): Gradually decrease in volume.
- 21) **Diminuendo (Dim.)**: Gradually decrease in volume
- 22) **Divisi (Div.)**: To be divided.
- 23) **Dynamics**: The volume of music.
- 24) **Enharmonic**: A term used to indicate a change in name, but not the pitch of any tones, interval, chord, or scale.
- 25) **Etude**: A "study piece" for technique.
- 26) **Expressivo**: With expression.
- 27) **Fine**: The end.
- 28) **Fermata** (): A pause or hold.
- 29) **Forte (f)**: Loud.
- 30) **Fortissimo (ff)**: Very loud.
- 31) **g minor** 2 Flats (B^b , E^b)
- 32) **Harmony**: Different notes that accompany the melody.
- 33) **Interval**: The difference in pitch, or distance between two notes.
- 34) **Key Signature**: Flats or sharps placed next to the clef at the beginning of a section indicating the key.
- 35) **C Major** No sharps or Flats
- 36) **F Major** 1 Flats (B^b)
- 37) **B^b Major** 2 Flats (B^b , E^b)
- 38) **E^b Major** 3 Flats (B^b , E^b , A^b)
- 39) **A^b Major** 4 Flats (B^b , E^b , A^b , D^b)
- 40) **Legato**: Play in a smooth and connected style.
- 41) **Marcato**: Marked, emphasized.
- 42) **Maestoso**: Majestically.
- 43) **Major Scales**: A series of eight notes with a definite pattern of whole steps and half steps (Half-steps occurring between steps 3-4, and 7-8; while whole-steps are present between each of the other steps).
- 44) **Melody**: A tune or main theme.
- 45) **Meno**: A prefix meaning "less."
- 46) **Mezzo Piano (mp)**: Medium soft.
- 47) **Mezzo Forte (mf)**: Medium loud.
- 48) **Moderato**: Medium tempo.
- 49) **Molto**: Much, very.
- 50) **Mosso**: Moved, motion.
- 51) **Poco a Poco**: Little by little.
- 52) **Pianissimo (pp)**: Very soft.
- 53) **Piano (p)**: Soft
- 54) **Rallentando (Rall.)**: Gradually slower.
- 55) **Ritard (Rit.)**: Gradually slower.
- 56) **Ritardando (Rit.)**: Gradually slower.
- 57) **Senza**: Without.
- 58) **Simile**: Continue in the same style.
- 59) **Syncopation**: A rhythmic effect which places emphasis on a weak or unaccented part of the measure.
- 60) **Soli**: A particular passage played by principals only, one performer to a part.
- 61) **Solo**: Alone, one performer only.
- 62) **Sostenuto**: Sustain the notes.
- 63) **Staccato**: Play the notes with separation (detached).
- 64) **Subito**: Suddenly.
- 65) **Tacet**: Be silent.
- 66) **Tempo**: The time, beat, rate of speed of music.
- 67) **Tenuto**: Play notes for their full value.
- 68) **Trill**: The rapid alteration of a given note with the diatonic second above it.
- 69) **Tutti**: All, every performer on the part.
- 70) **Unison**: Several voices on the same pitch, or mixed voices in octaves.